KHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LIBERTY EPISODE SIX: ARE WE TO BE A NATION?**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. What was the great question of the age during the 18th Century?**

A. Transportation

B. Science and Technology

C. Government

D. Religion

**CHAPTER ONE: THIRTEEN LITTLE REPUBLICS**

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Who surrendered to Congress his commission as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and retired, rather than accept the lead of a monarchical system?**

A. Alexander Hamilton

B. George Washington

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. James Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Where did George Washington settle down after the Revolutionary War ended?**

A. Monticello

B. Mount Vernon

C. Hermitage

D. Montpelier

**\_\_\_\_\_4. The historian Gordon Wood compared the 13 states who had won their independence to –**

A. Europe

B. The Russian Federation

C. The Confederate States of America

D. The Organization of American States

**CHAPTER TWO: WINNERS AND LOSERS**

**\_\_\_\_\_5. What did Americans win from the English in the Treaty of Paris of 1783?**

A. All land east of the Mississippi River

B. Canada

C. British port cities in the Caribbean

D. The city of New Orleans

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What group of people was soon to be decimated by Americans, as they moved to lands West of the Mississippi River?**

A. The French

B. British Loyalists

C. Indians

D. The Spanish

**\_\_\_\_\_7. What institution declined rapidly and then disappeared at the end of the 18th Century?**

A. slavery

B. indentured servants

C. state legislatures

D. capitalism

**CHAPTER THREE: A NATIONAL VISION**

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which foreign-born American believed that the United States should be a mercantile nation of industry – with a powerful government?**

A. Alexander Hamilton

B. George Washington

C. Benjamin Franklin

D. Noah Webster

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which American put together a dictionary of the American English language?**

A. Noah Webster

B. Merrill Smith

C. Alexander Hamilton

D. Charles Pinckney

**\_\_\_\_\_10. After the end of the Revolutionary War, each state had its own –**

A. currency

B. constitution

C. borders

D. all of the above.

**CHAPTER FOUR: ALL IS NOT WELL**

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which American is highly critical of the Confederation government after the Revolution, because he feels the nation is not secure and commerce between the states is too difficult?**

A. James Madison

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. Robert Morris

D. Elbridge Gerry

**\_\_\_\_\_12. What was the worst problem faced by the United States of America following the Revolution?**

A. debt

B. Native American hostilities

C. the Spanish in Florida

D. English naval vessels

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Who became the leader of a popular uprising of debtors in Massachusetts – who eventually passed laws to rob creditors of their property?**

A. Daniel Shays

B. Nathaniel Bacon

C. Daniel Fries

D. Eugene V. Debs

**CHAPTER FIVE: A CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA**

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Where did delegates meet in order to make amendments to the Articles of Confederation and improve the government?**

A. Boston

B. New York

C. Philadelphia

D. Baltimore

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Who was the shy, scholarly Virginian who brought a plan to the Constitutional Convention promoting a new plan of government?**

A. Patrick Henry

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. George Wythe

D. James Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The first vote of the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was to keep the proceedings of the meeting –**

A. a secret

B. to less than three weeks

C. open to the press at all times

D. open to all members of the public

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which Virginian was completely mistrustful of the Philadelphia Convention and stated, “I smell a rat.”**

A. Patrick Henry

B. George Wythe

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. George Mason

**CHAPTER SIX: A BLUEPRINT FOR A NEW NATION**

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The key to democracy, according to James Madison, was to have a multiplicity of –**

A. factions

B. tyrants

C. majority rule

D. political parties

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Which of the following was a goal of the Constitution, according to the preamble to the document?**

A. establish justice

B. provide for the common defense

C. promote the general welfare

D. all of these and more

**CHAPTER SEVEN: REACTIONS ARE DIVIDED**

**\_\_\_\_\_20. What complaints were registered by people who were asked to ratify the new Constitution?**

A. Senators had six-year terms.

B. A new federal capital city was to be

build – with walls of gold!

C. The government seemed to

powerful – suspiciously like

England’s.

D. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_21. According to Federalist Alexander Hamilton, what advantages did those in favor of the Constitution have over the Antifederalists?**

A. Washington was on their side. B. Commercial interests favored the

new government to regulate trade.

C. Wealthy people who wanted their property to be protected.

D. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_22. When the Constitution was submitted to the people for ratification, which group of people was in the majority?**

A. Federalists who favored ratification.

B. Antifederalists opposing ratification.

**\_\_\_\_\_23. What did the Antifederalist oppose with regard to the new Constitution?**

A. a powerful central government

B. the taxing power of the government

C. the new executive authority

D. fear of aristocracy in the Senate

E. all of these

**\_\_\_\_\_24. What answer did Federalist have to the concerns that the government may usurp too much power?**

A. separation of powers

B. checks and balances

C. the people *elect* their own leaders!

D. federalism

**CHAPTER EIGHT: COMPROMISE AND APPROVAL**

**\_\_\_\_\_25. How many states must ratify the Constitution in order for the new government to be ratified?**

A. 7

B. 9

C. 11

D. All thirteen states unanimously.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. What American patriot encouraged the people of Massachusetts to continue their debate over the Constitution?**

A. Elbridge Gerry

B. John Hancock

C. Samuel Adams

D. John Adams

**\_\_\_\_\_27. What addition did Melancton Smith of New York and many, many other Antifederalists want to be added to the United States Constitution?**

A. A Bill of Rights to protect liberty

B. An Independent Judiciary

C. A treaty of alliance with Canada

D. A states rights secession clause

**\_\_\_\_\_28. Who stated that the Constitution did not need a bill of rights, because the rights of the people are not protected by “parchment barriers?”**

A. James Madison

B. Noah Webster

C. Patrick Henry

D. George Washington

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Who drafts the Bill of Rights and becomes its strongest supporter, despite having opposed the need for the document originally?**

A. George Mason

B. George Wythe

C. James Madison

D. Thomas Jefferson

**CHAPTER NINE: WE HAVE BECOME A NATION**

**\_\_\_\_\_30. What is the basis of the United States government and its citizens?**

A. The Declaration of Independence

B. The Constitution – “We the People”

C. The Bill of Rights

D. All three of the documents above.

**\_\_\_\_\_31. What issue was never really considered in a serious manner before the crisis of the Revolution and the creation of the Constitution – and not very well considered even then?**

A. local governments

B. religious freedom

C. slavery

D. woman’s suffrage

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which of the following revolutions, according to Pauline Maier, is underestimated primarily because it succeeded?**

A. The French Revolution

B. The Russian Revolution

C. The American Revolution

D. The Cuban Revolution

**\_\_\_\_\_33. In what year did the United States of America ratify the Constitution and, according to Benjamin Rush, “become a nation?”**

A. 1763

B. 1776

C. 1788

D. 1812





